THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1829. NO. 12.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

ON SALE
At the City Auction Room,
No. 46 Wood Street.

LARGE and small *Porter Bottles*, of a superior quality,
Hollow *Glass-Ware*, assort'd.
Window *Glass* of all sizes,
Juniatta Nails and Brads, do
do and common Rolled Iron,
Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,
Iron *Tea-Kettles, Sad-Irons*,
Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,
Writing and Wrapping Paper.
ALSO
200 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco,
500 Boxes superior do segars,
A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with
100 French Post Bedsteads, a superior article made in the state of New York.
36 Breakfast tables,—Bureaus,
Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.
And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.

J. HANSON.

May 29—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCER,
Front, between Market and Wood Streets.

HAS received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from N. Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

WHISKEY, FLOUR, SCORCHED SALTS, RAGS, &c. will be taken in Barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829 —tf.

CALEB LEE,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable **Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.** and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1829—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
The Western Farmers' Almanac
FOR THE YEAR 1830.
Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.
ALSO,
A German Almanac,
(A continuation of Goeb's,)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.
The copyright of this calculation is secured.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Sake's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.
1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Porcelain Teeth.

DOCT. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, having during his late visit to the Eastern cities acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones.

Doct. E. M. has it in his power to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18.—tf.

LOTS
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF Philadelphia, daily make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE on HOUSES and MERCHANDISE. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

GEO. COCHRAN, Agent,
No. 26, *Wood street, Pittsburgh*

April 21—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
By Wetmore & Havens,
No. 97 MARKET STREET,

AN extensive addition to their stock, of complete sets of plain gold and ornamented China Tea Ware, China Coffee Bowls and Saucers; China Teas; Butter Cans; Honey Plates; Bowls, Pitchers; Cake and Tea Plates; Ornaments; Blancmange Molds; Toast-racks, &c.

A new and splendid style of Dining and Chamber Ware. Also, a good assortment of Britania Ware.

All which they offer for sale, on better terms than have ever been offered west of the mountains, and equally as good as can be obtained in Philadelphia, Baltimore, or New York.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1829.—tf.

English Reader and Vocabulary

THE subscribers have recently published Bentley's revised and improved edition of the English Reader; with the addition of a Vocabulary annexed to the work; containing all the words used in the English Reader, *divided, accented, defined*, and the part of speech annexed; arranged in *alphabetical* order; adapted to the orthography and *pronunciation of Walker*: with a *Key* representing the different sounds of the vowels referred to by the figures.—To which is added a catalogue of the *proper names* contained in the English Reader, pronounced according to Mr. Walker's rules for the pronunciation of proper names:—Likewise a general *summary* of the *Globe*; containing a list of the different *countries*, and their population, the number of *square miles*; the number of *inhabitants* to each square mile; the *chief cities*, the form of *government* and prevailing *religion*.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Oct 17—tf

AUCTION SALES.

P. M'KENNA,
AUCTIONEER,
No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1828—tf

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.

THE subscribers having established the following well known fast sailing coppered SHIPS in the trade between this port, BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, they will succeed each other in sailing throughout the year.

Ship BENJ. RUSH, Captain Henry Duff,
" ULYSSES, " John Myres,
" DUMFRIES, " Joseph Harvey.

These ships being all of the first class, and roomy between decks, and commanded by captains experienced in the Passenger Trade, those who come out by them may rely on every comfort which can be provided. Persons residing in any part of this country wishing to send for their friends from either ENGLAND, IRELAND, or SCOTLAND, can secure a certain passage by calling personally on the subscribers, or by application to their agents, Messrs. R. GALWAY & Co. Pittsburgh.

WM. & THOS. ADAIR.

Baltimore, July, 1829.—2aw.6mo.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.
Manufactured by S. Broadmeadow & Co.

THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat*, and is *tempered* or *hardened as the Crowly Steel*, and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.

May 15—1y.

GEORGE GOLDER,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

REFER TO

Messrs John Dillon & Son, Mr. James Raguet, J. S. Copeland, D. Convers, } *Zanesville.*
K'Kee Clark & Co. Richard Bowen, Mason & M'Donough, John D. Davis, } *Pittsburgh.*
Jno. Golder, Esq.—*Philadelphia.*
Col Nosh Zane, Knox & M'Kee, Zane & Pentoney, } *Wheeling.*
A. Golder,—*Baltimore.*
Wheeler & Chamberlain,—Cincinnati.

January 27, 1829 —1y.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co.

Feb. 27—tf.

For Sale,

THE TWO STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, now occupied as a Grocery Store by Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street,

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner of Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

April 14—tf

Steam Mill Flour, &c. &c.

300 barrels fresh Steam Mill FLOUR;
40,000 lbs. pig LEAD, from Fever River;
5,000 lbs. bar LEAD;
15,000 lbs. SHOT, assorted numbers;
For sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.

July 21, 1829.

ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE. In two volumes. "For a light, free, flowing, and truly feminine style, we know not where to look for Mrs. Charles Gore's equal among living female writers, or her superior among dead ones. She is a charming writer, and one who will not easily find a rival, except in—herself. In other words, she, and she only, is the writer who can make us forget the pleasure which we have received from these 'Romances of Real Life.'"—*Court Jour.*

Just received and for sale by
HOLDSHIP & SON.

Sept. 18.—tf.

WALLACE & BEGGES,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS
No 29, Market, Corner of 2nd Street,

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large and most splendid assortment of
WATCHES,
Jewellery, & Fancy Goods,
of every description, viz: Gold and Silver Chronometers, Patent Lever, Lapine, Repeating, and Plain WATCHES, JEWELLERY of the latest fashion, with a general assortment of goods in their line of business. They are now prepared to sell *Wholesale or Retail*, on very accommodating terms.

Constantly on hand watch and clock Tools and Materials—wholesale and retail.

June 26, 1829.

HENRY JONES & CO.
No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

INDEMNITY FOR LOSS BY
FIRE.
The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire—

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores, and other Buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandise upon the land or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 163 1-2 Chestnut-street, third door below Fifth-street, either personally or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER.
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—3mo

Fourth St. Livery Stable.

THE subscriber having purchased the Stable formerly occupied by Wm. Graham, jr. in Fourth street, between Wood and Smith field, and having enlarged the stock, is now prepared to accommodate the public with carriages, barouches, gigs,, and riding horses on the most reasonable terms and of the best quality.

Also, Horses kept by the day, week, month or year.

A. B. SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, August 25, 1829.—3m

A neat Hearse in good order and ready at the shortest notice. Charges to the poor for the hearse will be moderate.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Allegheny Town

August 25, 1826.—tf.

Damask Table Cloths.

SIX, eight and ten quarters, of any length that may be required, wove by Thomas Brown, for sale at the DOMESTIC WAREHOUSE, No. 26, Wood street. Also

Towne's Diaper Table Linen.

Orders for the above addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.

GEO. COCHRAN of Richd.
March 3—tf Agent. P. M. A.

PROVISIONS, &c. &c.

300 barrels fresh FLOUR,
50,000 pounds BACON,
100 barrels WHISKEY,
100 do prime PORK,
100 do MACKEREL,
75 hhds. } SUGAR,
100 bls. }
100 bales COTTON.
few casks Muskrat Skins, just received from Fever River,

For sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.

July 17, 1829.—tf

THOMPSON & MILLER
Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of
DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No. 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 15 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER whose name is affixed to the firm of Steele and Carlisle advertised below, was the *sole Capitalist* in the late firm of *W. Steele & Co.* I. STEELE.

November 9th 1827—tf.

STEELE & CARLISLE,
(Successors of W. Steele & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,
LEAF and Manufactured TOBACCO
JUNIATA IRON—assorted
ditto NAILS do
ditto Nail, Spike and Deck Rods
Shovels—Spades—Axes and Hoes
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS
Pig and Bar LEAD—White Lead in Oil
Wire Sifters, assorted—Drawing Chains
Superior Spanish SEGARS, &c. &c
Pittsburgh, November 9—tf

WHOLESALE
QUEENSWARE,
Glass & China Warehouse.
WOOD STREET.

Thomas G. Gaylord

IS now receiving large supplies of QUEENSWARE and CHINA, which, added to his former stock, will make his assortment very large and complete.

He is prepared to pack all orders at the shortest notice, and at the lowest Baltimore and Philadelphia prices, with very low carriage.

Western merchants, who wish to sell assorted crates, and retailers, are invited to call and furnish themselves on as accommodating terms as can be had east or west of the mountains.

Pittsburgh, May 8.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 16—tf

Woollen & Cotton Goods.

THE Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association have received from the manufacturers, *at reduced prices*,
Blue, Brown, Black and Mixed Broad Cloths.
Flannels assorted colors, and Cassinetts.
Plaids, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c.
On hand—TABLE LINEN and CARPETS.
No. 26 Wood-street,
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1829.
Pittsburgh manufactured FILES of a superior quality for sale as above.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS.

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN.

June 23, 1829.—tf

J. HANSON.
Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,
No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

IS now opening extensive consignments of choice seasonable
British, French, India, and Domestic
DRY GOODS:
Together with a quantity of
Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.

All of which, (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia, New-York*, and *Baltimore*,) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece*, at *Private Sale*, on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening*, at half past 6.

BOOKS.

The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829.—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,
MARKET, BETWEEN FROST AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of
Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS.

THE subscribers having considerably enlarged their Manufacturing Establishment, would inform their customers and the public generally, that they have constantly on hand a handsome assortment of the best *Juniata Bar, Round and Square Iron*, of all the various sizes.

Also, *Boiler, Hoop and Sheet Iron*, of the best quality.

Having entirely abandoned the process of puddling, they are now manufacturing all the various sizes of NAILS from 3d to 20d, of the very best Juniata Blooms and principally by eastern workmen. All orders for any of the above articles can be filled with promptness, on as advantageous terms as at any other establishment in the place.

It may be observed, that the subscribers stamp all their Bar Iron with their names.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON.
Juniata Iron Works, Near Pittsburgh.

Aug. 18, 1829.—3mo.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28—tf.

BREWSTER'S PATENT
ECLIPSE SPEEDER.

THE subscriber having obtained license of Gilbert Brewster for building and vending his newly invented ECLIPSE SPEEDER, in the Western country, would inform the public, that they are constantly making and on hand at his shop, in Bridesburgh, near Philadelphia. Orders, directed to him through the Post office at Kensington, will be promptly attended to. The numerous advantages which this Speeder possesses over any other, are the following: It is far more simple in construction, occupies much less room, requires much less power, less attention, costs much less money, and does much more work than any other Speeder now in use. This Speeder contains from 8 to 10 spools; those of 8 spools, with proper attention, supply from 700 to 800 spindles; those of 10 rom 900 to 1000 spindles.

PRICE AT MY SHOP.
For one of 8 spools, $250 } Including Patent.
For one of 10 do 275 }

The space occupied by those of 8 spools is only 44 by 18 inches, and requires less power than one head of drawing.

ALFRED JENKS.

Oct. 23, 1828. ——1ycp.*

Pine Creek Iron Works.
For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS,
ISAAC LIGHTNER,
JOHN S. RIDDLE, } Assignees of Ekin & Ledlie.

March 27—tf.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.
In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By J. ANDREW SHULZE, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the twenty-second day of April last, entitled, An act "relative to the Pennsylvania Canal and Rail Road," the Governor is authorised to borrow on the credit of the Commonwealth, two millions and two hundred thousand dollars, to be expended in the construction of the Pennsylvania Canal and Rail Road, and to be reimbursed at any time after twenty-five years, from the first day of December next. And whereas, by the same act the Governor is authorized to negociate temporary loans, for such sums as should be necessary previous to the negociation of the permanent loan, to be repaid out of the permanent loan aforesaid, within six months from the passage of said Act, and the failure to obtain on permanent loan the sums required, having made it necessary to obtain on temporary loan a large portion of the sum authorized to be borrowed, which temporary loans, agreeably to the provisions of the said act, will become payable on the twenty-second day of this month, and the Commissioner of Loans having reported to me that only a part of the permanent loan has been obtained, and it appearing to be very improbable that the residue will be obtained in time to meet the engagements relative to the re-payment of the temporary loans, I have deemed it expedient to convene the General Assembly, with as little delay as possible, to the intent, that on this extraordinary occasion the Legislature may have an opportunity, at an early day, of adopting such measures as shall be thought necessary to the fulfilment of the engagements which have been entered into on the part of the state under the sanction of its laws.

Therefore, and by virtue of the authority to me in such cases given, in and by the Constitution of the Commonwealth, I have issued this proclamation hereby convening the General Assembly to hold a session on Tuesday, the third day of November next, at the Capitol, at Harrisburgh; and of which time and place of convening, all persons therein concerned are required to take notice.

GIVEN under my hand and the *Great Seal* of the State at Harrisburgh, this fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and of the Commonwealth the fifty-fourth. By the Governor.

C. BLYTHE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Oct. 20—3t.

PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL,
HAGERS-TOWN.

MISS INGLIS'S Private Boarding School will re-open on Monday, the 2d of November. The Session then commencing, will embrace the whole scholastic year of ten months; this method being thought preferable to the division of the year into two Sessions, as heretofore.

Young ladies are boarded, and instructed in the various branches of an English Education taught in the most respectable Female Seminaries, for $150 for the whole term, and at the rate of $170 for any period less than the whole term; and no additional charges are made for bed, bedding, washing, ironing, fuel, lights, &c. Payment made half in advance on entering, and the remainder at the close of the year. No pupil received for less than half a year.

For the French and Spanish languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Lacework, an extra charge is made.

Books, Music, and Stationary furnished at a moderate advance on the wholesale price.

October 6, 1829.—1m

NOTICE.

JAMES KERR, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having this day executed an assignment to the subscribers, of all his real property, and all the goods, wares and merchandise, which are in his store, or elsewhere, for the purpose of sale, and also, all his actions, rights of action, claims and demands whatsoever, for the benefit of and in trust for such of his creditors residing in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, as shall, within thirty days from the date thereof, sign a release of the said James Kerr, from all actions, rights of action, and demands, whatsoever. Public notice is hereby given, that the assignment may be seen on application to either of the subscribers residing in Pittsburgh, or to Alexander M'Clurg, of the city of Philadelphia, Merchant.

WM. BELL,
DAVID KING,
GEORGE FARIS.

Oct. 16—6t.

NEW MUSIC.—PIANO FORTES.

W. R. COPPOCK has received, and for sale, at his Music Room, 39 Second-st. opposite the Post Office, two elegant Piano Fortes, from the celebrated factory of Firth & Hale, New York; which, for quality of tone, and evenness of touch, are not equalled in this place. Also, a choice collection of MUSIC, comprising all the new and fashionable Songs, Marches, Rondos, Variations, &c. &c. of New York and Boston; the whole will be disposed of at the original price.

Ladies wishing to obtain music, can hear the same played over before purchasing.

Mr. Coppock's class for Young Ladies on the Piano Forte, with singing, is now commencing.—Application to be made as above.

N. B.—Piano Fortes tuned.

October 6, 1829.—tf

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of
MACHINE CARDS,

From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.

WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829—tf.

SHOES & LEATHER.

JAMES H. DAILY
NO. 75, WOOD STREET,

Has just received a general assortment of
BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, purchased at the Eastern Market, within the last month. His stock now consists of a choice variety.

ALSO—*A QUANTITY OF*
LEATHER,

Of various kinds; and having made arrangements to be regularly supplied from the eastward, with the above articles, he will be enabled to dispose of them to country merchants and others, on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23—tf t.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1829.

NEGOCIATIONS

Preceding the peace of 1783, in relation to the Western Boundary of the United States, and the right to navigate the Mississippi.

CONCLUDED.

From what has heretofore been stated, we think our readers cannot fail fully to appreciate the difficult and embarrassing situation in which our ministers were placed, when the negociations commenced in the latter part of September, 1782. In the first place, Spain claimed all the country west of the Allegheny mountains, and France, our "*loving friend and ally*," was bound by the "*family compact*" of 1761 to sustain her claims. The instructions to our commissioners, "*to undertake nothing without the knowledge and concurrence of the French ministers, and ultimately to govern themselves by their advice and opinion*," made the Count de Vergennes master of the terms of peace.

This then briefly was the situation of our ministers: Spain claimed the western lands and the exclusive right to navigate the Mississippi; France was bound to sustain her, and the Count de Vergennes had a controlling power over our ministers. For the purpose of effecting a compromise, the French Government had suggested a *conciliatory line*, by which the whole of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, the North Western and Michigan Territories, the greater part of the States of Alabama, and a considerable portion of Tennessee, were left without the limits of the U. States.

We will now proceed with the history of the negociations. After the commission, as altered to meet the views of Messrs. Franklin and Jay, arrived, the Count de Vergennes, no doubt the more effectually to control our commissioners, advised that both negociations should proceed together, and be signed on the same day. Our commissioners, however, were convinced that the best interests of our country required a different course; they, therefore, commenced negociations with Mr. Oswald, and left the Count de Vergennes to proceed with Mr. Fitzherbert.

On the 8th October, 1782, certain articles to be inserted in a future treaty were agreed to, by Mr. Oswald on the part of Great Britain, and Messrs. Franklin and Jay on the part of the United States, and sent by the former gentleman to London for consideration. These articles embraced the subject of boundaries and the fisheries. The boundaries were the same as fixed by the subsequent treaty, except as to a part of the northern boundary, which, by this article, was to commence on the St. Lawrence, at latitude *forty-five*, and run from thence in a straight line to the south end of lake Nipissing, and from thence straight to the source of the Mississippi. By this line, lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Michigan, would have been thrown entirely within the limits of the United States. The right to the fisheries, as formerly used, was secured to the Americans.

The British Ministry were dissatisfied with these articles, and on the 23rd October, an under Secretary was sent to Paris, with new instructions to Mr. Oswald. About this time Mr. Adams, who had just completed a treaty with Holland, returned from that country, and joined Messrs. Franklin and Jay at Paris. The British negociators now insisted that the Ohio river should be the western limits of the United States. To this proposition the American commissioners refused for one moment to listen. Finally, the great lakes were divided between the two countries, and the Mississippi, from its source to the thirty-first degree of north latitude, was made the western boundary.

The subjects of the Fisheries, and the claim for compensation to the loyalists, produced much difficulty and discussion, and were not finally settled until the 29th November, when, after a long conference, the ultimatum of our commissioners was acceded to by the British negociators. The articles were signed the next day, November 30th, 1782, but were not to take effect, until peace should be concluded between Great Britain and France. To this treaty, there was a "secret article," providing that if Great Britain should be in possession of Florida after the peace, that then the boundary between that province and the United States, should be a line drawn due east from the mouth of the Yazoo to the Apalachicola.

In concluding this provisional treaty, our commissioners assumed the responsibility of acting without consulting the French court, thus violating their instructions. They were convinced that the welfare of their country required this course, and like true patriots they did not hesitate to adopt it. The American treaty, (except the "*secret article*,") was communicated to the Count de Vergennes, by Dr. Franklin, who at the same time informed him, that it was to be sent to America in the Washington Packet under an English passport. The Count made some objections to sending it under an English passport. The passport, however, soon arrived, and Dr. Franklin informed the Count that the packet would sail immediately. He also inquired what information he should give congress as to the aids they had asked of the King. The answer of French minister evinced his own feelings and those of his court, concerning the conduct of the American commissioners in concluding a treaty, without their advice and concurrence. The following are parts of his reply:—"I am a loss, sir, to explain your conduct, and that of your colleagues, on this occasion. You have concluded your preliminary articles without giving us information, though your instructions particularly directed you to take no steps without the participation of the King.—You are going to raise in America hopes of an undoubted peace, and we are here in reality ignorant of the state of your negociation. You are celebrated, sir, for wisdom; you are acquainted with the obligations of society; you have discharged your duties with exactness during your life. Do you think that in this business you have fulfilled those that bind you to the king? I shall not extend my reflections farther. I leave them to your own ideas of propriety."

This note placed Dr. Franklin in a delicate and embarrassing situation. Dr. Franklin made the following reply, which is certainly ingenious and conciliatory, although altogether undignified.

"Nothing has been agreed on in the preliminaries contrary to the interests of France, and no peace is to take place between us and England, till you have concluded yours. Your observation is, however, apparently just, that in not consulting you before they were signed, we have been guilty of neglecting a point of *bienseance*. But as this was not from want of respect for the king, whom we all love and honor, we hope it will be excused, and that the great work, which has hitherto been so happily conducted, is so nearly brought to perfection, and is so glorious to this reign, will not be ruined by a single indiscretion of ours. And, certainly, the whole edifice sinks to the ground immediately, if you refuse on that account to give us any further assistance. It is not possible for any one to be more sensible than I am, of what I and every American owe to the king, for the many and great benefits and favors he has bestowed upon us. All my letters to America are proofs of this, all tending to make the same impressions on the minds of my countrymen, that I have felt in my own.—And I believe that no prince was ever more beloved and respected by his own subjects, than the king is by the people of the United States. The English, I just now learn, flatter themselves they have already divided us. I hope this *little misunderstanding* will, therefore, be kept a perfect secret, and that they will find themselves totally mistaken."

Had the time and circumstances suited, Dr. Franklin, instead of writing this paltry apology, might have written an honest and manly justification of the conduct of himself and his colleagues. He might, with the utmost truth, have said, "It is true that your master, our well beloved friend, immediately after he received intelligence of the capture of Burgoyne and his army, concluded a treaty of alliance with our country; it is true, that he has aided us materially in the prosecution of the war, both with money, arms, and men: but it is also true, that his Most Christian Majesty was not then nor at any other time influenced by any special regard for our liberty, welfare, or independence. As early as the beginning of 1778, in a letter written by his own hand, and directed to his most Catholic Majesty, your master says, "The "destruction of Burgoyne and the embarrassments "of Howe have changed the face of things. Ame-"rica is triumphant and England cast down. She "has abandoned the idea of conquering her colo-"nies, and now wishes to form an alliance with "them. It is very important to prevent the reu-"nion of the colonies with the mother country." It is also true that a letter from your *charge des affaires* in America to yourself, was intercepted by the British, and has been shown to us, from which it appears plainly to be your intention to deprive us of the fisheries for the benefit of France, and to cut us off from the Mississippi to benefit Spain. Mr. Raynevel, your principal Secretary, long since informed us that the United States had no claim to the lands north of the Ohio, and no right to navigate the Mississippi. We are fully aware that his Most Christian Majesty is bound by treaty, as well as by his own interests, to assist us in the establishment of our Independence: but we are also aware, that he is bound by the "*Family Compact*" of 1761 to sustain the claim of his brother Bourbon of Spain to the western lands. With a full knowledge of all these matters, to have consulted you would have been folly and madness. We were the representatives of a feeble republic: all the monarchs of the old world, including your master, were anxious to deprive us of some of our most important rights: we therefore assumed the responsibility of acting without your advice, and by taking advantage of time and circumstances, we secured the interests of our country in despite of our loving friends and foes. Although, therefore, we have acted without consulting you, yet, to show that we act with good faith towards your master, our treaty with Great Britain is not to take effect, until peace is made between his Most Christian Majesty and the King of Great Britain."

All these arguments, and various others, might have been used with much effect, in justification of their conduct, if circumstances had permitted. Dr. Franklin, however, thought it more politic to view the conduct of himself and his colleagues as a mere neglect of a point of *bienseance*.

Preliminary articles between Great Britain, France, and Spain, were settled and signed on the 20th January, 1783. The *provisionary* treaty between the United States and Great Britain having thus become effectual, Congress, on the 17th April, 1783, proclaimed a cessation of hostilities.

For the Gazette.

ESSAYS

ON THE MONITORIAL SYSTEM, INTRODUCTORY TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FEMALE MONITORIAL SCHOOL IN PITTSBURGH.—No. IV.

Of the advocates of the old plan, those who profess to think and reason for themselves, rely, some on their opinions, others on their experience, for suggestions concerning its efficacy in developing the infant mind. But, however confident their opinions, and of long duration their experience, they seem not to have profited by the all-important fact, that the faculty of imparting knowledge, a faculty evident in infants themselves, constitutes one of the prominent and peculiar characteristics of reason. Judging from the common management of children, a rational observer would be led to conclude, that they are considered outcasts till they arrive at the age of seven or eight: yet the friends of the old plan contend for its efficiency in unfolding the juvenile mind! They establish propositions, and thence draw inferences in its behalf, it is true; but are they accustomed to stop and examine the data which constitute the grounds of their reasoning? Were their investigations in this respect more minute, they would discover either that the elements of their arguments have been misconceived, or that they have arrived at just inferences from false premises. "Men," says Locke, "frequently reason right from wrong principles." We often meet with persons of reputed sagacity, and logical skill, who assume, as true, propositions which are radically defective, and thence infer what they pronounce the deductions of sound reasoning, and what, indeed, are fair inferences from their premises. These remarks apply to the prevailing opinions concerning the expedience of early instruction; and it is certainly to be lamented that so little regard is paid to the development of the infant mind; since inattention to this subject, leads to false conclusions concerning the mental capacity of children, and to the neglect of their intellectual improvement.

Having considered the curiosity of youth, and ascertained it to proceed from their vehement desire for knowledge; let us be still more minute, and examine the evidences of intelligence they exhibit at a very early age: Every child, even before it has attained the power of articulating sounds, makes an effort to communicate its thought, or, in other words, to impart knowledge. This is a remarkable proof of reason in contradistinction to instinct. For months before they have acquired sufficient strength to exert much bodily action, infants try, by various methods, to evince sensations besides those of want. Every mother holds converse with the mind of her babe through the medium of its sparkling eyes: she feels the eloquence of its smiles, which speak the joy, and sometimes the transport of its heart; and she is never happier than when she witnesses the feeble exertions of her infant to reciprocate her attachment by intelligible indications of delight. To mothers I make the appeal, for they are the most competent judges. I ask them, do they not discover in the looks, in the smiles, and in the blandishments of their babes, not only evidences of thought, of intelligence, but also convincing proof of their efforts to *communicate something*? I ask them, when, day after day, and week after week, they multiply objects to employ their attention, do they not witness the gradual improvement of their intellects, the happiness they derive from their various sources of amusement, and their desire, and frequently their importunate solicitude to make others sensible of their delightful sensations? Every mother, I know, is prepared with an affirmative answer to these inquiries.

This is the age at which the development of mind ought to be attended to and encouraged, under the fostering influence of the anxiety of mothers for the moral and intellectual acquirements of their offspring. Their improvement in these respects, it is admitted, would be slow at first; but though slow, still it would be evident. It may be compared to the thriving of a young tree under judicious management: we cannot see it grow; yet we know it grows. So the infant mind, by timely and proper culture, would gradually improve; and its advancement would be in proportion to the fostering care exercised over it. To these considerations I respectfully invite the serious attention of those parents and instructers who advocate the old plan of education. And as my design, in the next number, is to compare the two systems, so far as infant instruction is concerned, together with their respective economy and results, I take the liberty of soliciting beforehand the unbiassed, the reasonable attention of my readers to the subject; one which, above *all* others, involves the interest and happiness of individuals and of society.

N. R. SMITH.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

We have seen frequent allusions to a series of numbers being published in the Richmond Enquirer, a leading Jackson print, on the state of Parties, said to be from the pen of Gov. Giles, of Virginia. As he was one of the most violent opposers of the late administration, and a warm friend of Gen. Jackson, his opinions on the subject of the policy of the present administration have an important influence in the direction of public sentiment in that section of the Union. These essays are universally spoken of as containing some passages written in a spirit of candor and temperance; and we believe the advocates (if there be any among us) of the course of Gen. Jackson, as well its opposers, will join with us in acknowledging that there are many truths contained in the following remarks, which cannot fail to make our rulers, corrupt as they may be, blush at their own iniquitous doings:

"A good man will forgive his enemies, much sooner than forget his friends. On this head, I am afraid that the conduct of the new administration has not *been impugned without foundation*. Appointments have been made, which I, for one humble member of the party, never can approve. I do not undertake to say that meritorious officers have been put out; but it is too apparent, that *men without sufficient merit have been put in*. I know no reason why editors of newspapers should be utterly debarred from the service of the country.—There are individuals among them worthy of public trust, and I am aware of no reason why they should not receive it. But offices have been bestowed on this class of citizens, which, as a class, is certainly not the highest, out of all proportion as to numbers in regard to the rest of the people, and in no better proportion, I am afraid, to their personal deserts. To use no silken phrases, but to speak in the plain language of truth, *it looks like a distribution of rewards for services performed*, and that, *not to the country*, but to the *bestower* of these rewards. Is not the candid confession of Lord Bolingbroke applicable, in some degree, to the present state of things. In the letter to Sir Wm. Windham, he says, "I am afraid that we came to court in the same disposition as all parties have done; that the principal spring of our actions was to have the government of the state in our hands; that our principal views were the conservation of this power, great employments to ourselves, and great opportunities of rewarding those who had helped to raise us; and of hurting those who stood in opposition to us. It is, however, true; that with these considerations of *private* and *party interest*, there were others intermingled which had for their object the public good of the nation, at least what we took to be such."

"The celebrated saying of the French King, with an improvement, would be equally becoming to the lips of an American President: "The President of the United States, should neither remember the friends nor the enemies of Gen. Jackson, but only the friends and enemies of his country!" I would gladly have avoided these remarks; but the thread of the discourse led me to them, and candor would not allow them to be suppressed.—To say no more of these *unfortunate appointments—they have animated the zeal of our opponents, impaired the confidence of our adherents, and wounded and mortified the feelings of our friends*."

We do not say that the administration is becoming unpopular, but to every candid man we would put the question, after he has read the foregoing from one of its most prominent supporters, is it becoming popular? *Dover, N. H. Times.*

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

A very important principle has been decided in the Legislative Committee of that body—*declaring white population the proper basis of representation in the House of Delegates.* This principle was maintained and enforced with consummate ability, as we learn from the Richmond Whig, by Chapman Johnson, one of the really great names of Virginia, and sanctioned by the vote of Madison, and the opposition of John Randolph. The votes stood thus—

For the resolution—Wm. Anderson, Chapman Johnson, Andrew Beirne, James Madison, Chas. F. Mercer, John R. Cooke, Philip C. Pendleton, John B. George, Henry Chapman, Lewis Summers, Philip Doddridge, Wm. Campbell, (of Bedford,) and James Pleasants.—13.

Against it—Benj. Watkins Leigh, Wm. H. Broadnax, John Tyler, John Y. Mason, John Randolph, John Roane, John W. Green, Littleton W. Tazewell, George Townes, John Taliaferro, Thomas R. Joynes.—11.

A proposition was then made to extend the same principle to the representation in the Senate: against this Mr. Madison voted—and a tie being thereby produced, the proposition was lost. The motive of Mr. Madison for such a course, is conjectured to be one of conciliation. Eastern and Western Virginia are at issue upon this question of representation—those of the East, who are the principal slave holders, insisting upon their slaves being counted as under the Federal Constitution; those of the West, principally owned and cultivated by free white men, claiming that, to such alone belonged the right of electing. By adopting the basis of white population for the House of Delegates, and that of the federal members for the senate, Mr. Madison probably hopes to conciliate both parts of the State. *N. Y. American.*

Use of Plumbago instead of Oil in Clocks and Chronometers.—The gradual change of oil, when applied as a lubricating medium to those parts where friction takes place in clocks, watches, and other fine mechanical arrangements, has induced numerous persons to endeavor so far to purify the oil as to prevent or retard the injury occasioned to the going of the machine as much as possible. Mr. Hebert appears to have overcome this difficulty all at once, by discarding the oil altogether, and using instead of it well prepared plumbago. He first prepares the plumbago by repeatedly grinding and washing it over, by which means the gritty particles that occur, even in the best black lead, are removed, and which, if allowed to remain, would neutralize every advantage the plumbago is found to give. This done, the prepared substance is applied with a camel hair pencil, either in the state of powder, or mixed with a drop or two of pure spirits of wine. It readily adheres to the surface of a steel pivot, as well as to the inside of the hole in which it runs, so that the rubbing surfaces are no longer one metal upon another, but plumbago upon plumbago. These surfaces, by their mutual action, speedily acquire a polish only inferior to that of the diamond, and then the retardation of the machine from friction is reduced almost to nothing, and wear and tear from this cause are totally prevented. An astronomical clock of Mr. Hebert's own making, of which the pivots and holes and teeth of the escape wheel had been covered on their rubbing parts with fine plumbago *fourteen years before*, was taken to pieces by a committee of the Society of Arts, and examined; the surfaces of plumbago were found to be for *the most part unbroken and highly polished*, and neither the pivots nor sockets appeared, on examination with high magnifiers, to have undergone the *slightest degree of wear.—Transactions of the Society of Arts.*

EXECUTIONS AT THE OLD BAILEY.

The following account contains an exact statement of the number of executions which have taken place at the debtor's door in Newgate, from the year 1800 up to the year 1827. The most remarkable circumstances connected with the cases of the greatest interest are noticed briefly, and will no doubt be read with peculiar interest.

1800—Nine persons were executed.

1801—Eleven were executed.

1802—Nine were executed; amongst these was a man named Codlin, the captain of a vessel, who was found guilty of sinking a ship at Brighton, after having defrauded the owners by landing the goods and disposing of them for his own advantage. This trial excited immense interest, and the execution was witnessed by, it is supposed, upwards of 50,000 people. Several pockets were picked under the gallows by females, some of whom were soon afterwards transported for the offence.

1803—Six were executed.

1804—Five were executed; amongst whom was Ann Earl, for a forgery on her uncle at Greenwich. This woman was hanged upon a triangle at the top of the Old Bailey. The triangle was never introduced before nor afterwards.

1805—Eleven were executed.

1806—Fifteen were executed.

1807—Fourteen were executed; among whom were Hagarty and Holloway, for the murder of Mr. Steel, at Hounslow.—Upon this occasion a number of persons were crushed to death.

1808—Five were executed.

1809—Five were executed.

1810—Twelve were executed.

1811—Fifteen were executed; amongst whom was Bill Trueman, the leader of a most desperate gang of highway robbers and house breakers. It was found necessary to have a number of officers of police stationed upon the platform on which this formidable culprit was executed, a rescue having been intended by his friends, who were what are called regular "backbone ones." What took place on this occasion is a striking proof of the very inadequate condition of the police compared with that of the London Thieves. Trueman had knocked down and robbed a female named Mary Jackson, in Bartholomew square.—The officers followed him, and a person who was supposed to have assisted in the robbery, and endeavored to apprehend them, but fifteen or sixteen desperate ruffians interfered, and the officers were kicked and knocked about the pens of Smithfield. They, however, acted with great courage and decision, and when reinforced they succeeded in shoving Trueman into a hackney coach. As the coach approached Newgate one of the thieves cut the traces, and then another tremendous conflict took place. The public, however, interfered, and Trueman was lodged in Newgate, where it was actually apprehended an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoner. At the execution the thieves were all noisy, but the array of officers prevented any attempt.

1812—Twenty-one persons were executed, amongst whom was the celebrated Haberfield, better known by the name of Slender Billy. This man was a person of very large size, and the most daring receiver of stolen goods ever perhaps known to the police. His profits were enormous, but he was not content with this trade; he became extensive as a seller of forged notes, and even disposed of some hundreds in Newgate. He was executed upon the evidence of a prisoner in Newgate, named Barry, who had received Bank of England notes from Mr. Westwood, a clerk to Messrs. Key & Freshfield, the bank solicitors, and purchased with them from Slender Billy eight forged notes at ten shillings a pound. Immediately after the purchase, the turnkey went to Billy and asked him whether he had any property about him. "Property," said Billy, "aye, plenty," and pulled out several notes. "But you have some more," said the turnkey after Billy had exhibited £50 or £60 in Bank of England notes and gold. Billy, who had the banknotes he had just received from Barry in exchange for the forged ones, in another pocket, shoved them into the fire, but quite enough of evidence was pulled out of the flames to convict him—He did not appear to be in the least dismayed at his detection, but swore that he would "save out" those who had deprived him of his property. He was fifty years old two days before he was hanged. In this year was also executed Bellingham, for the murder of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval.

1813—Sixteen were executed.

1814—Twenty were executed.

1815—Ten were executed; amongst whom was Eliza Fanning, charged with the attempt to poison the family of her master, Mr. Turner, of Chancery-lane. This case, it is well known, excited the deepest interest, and was remarkable for the personal exertions of a high law officer to put the law into execution.

1816—Twenty-one were executed.

1817—Thirteen were executed; among whom was John Cashman, who had appeared in the city among the Spafields rioters, on the day young Watson wounded Mr. Pratt, in the shop of Mr. Beckwith, gunsmith, on Snowhill. The execution of this unfortunate man took place opposite to the shop of Mr. Beckwith, but it is reckoned amongst the Old Bailey executions.

1819—Seventeen were executed.

1819—Nineteen were executed.

1820—Forty-two were executed; among whom were, for high treason, Thistlewood, Brunt, Tidd, Ings, and Davidson.

1821—Twenty-five were executed.

1822—Twenty-three were executed.

1823—Nine were executed.

1824—Eight were executed.

1825—Ten were executed; amongst whom was Fauntleroy, for the extensive forgeries, the particulars of which are fresh in the recollections of all. This year's executions had also among their number that of Probert, one of the murderers of Weare, the gambler. His evidence had been found necessary in order to convict Thurtell, and he was let loose upon society with the brand of Cain upon him. His necessities compelled him to rob for bread, and he was hanged for horse stealing.

1826—Fifteen were executed.

1827—Seven were executed.

Salubrity of Great Britain.—Since the late peace, the principal governments of Europe have paid much attention to statistics; and we possess very instructive returns from nearly all the counties, cities, and hospitals on the continent. A comparison of these results enables us to submit a very interesting conclusion, and one which we are not aware to have been as yet generally received; namely, that the mortality of Great Britain, its cities, and its hospitals, is greatly inferior to that of any other country in Europe; and that it is incontestible, that Great Britain is at present the most healthy country with which we are acquainted, and that it has been gradually tending to that point for the last fifty years. It is remarkable that this superior value of life in Great Britain is not confined to any particular districts or classes of individuals. To whatever point we turn our view, the advantage is the same: still the man of affluence, the pauper-patient of the hospital, the sailor and the soldier on active service, the prisoner of war, the inmate of a jail,—all enjoy better tenure of existence from this country than from any other of which we have been able to consult the records. It has been long the fashion, both abroad and at home, to exhaust every variety of reproach on the climate of the country, and particularly on the atmosphere of London; and yet we shall find, that the most favored spots in Europe—the places which have long been selected as the resort of invalids, and the fountains of health,—are far more fatal in life than even this great metropolis.—*Hawkin's Elements of Medical Statistics.*

Comparative Shipping Trade of England and the United States.—The shipping trade of the United States is rapidly increasing. A few years will place it not far behind that of England. By the reports made last year to the British Parliament, we learn that the amount of British Shipping for the year 1828, which entered inwards from all parts of the world, was 3,105,816 tons—the amount which cleared outwards, 3,077,660 tons. The quantity of foreign tonnage which enters or clears in the British ports is small in comparison with that belonging to the empire.—Since 1814 British tonnage has increased a little over one half. The greatest increase took place during the last year.—It is well known that a short time ago the English Government relaxed their Navigation laws. Whether this change may have been one of the causes of the increase during the last two or three years, we do not pretend to determine. The fact of increase is certain.

On turning to the Treasury tables for the last year, we find that the quantity of American tonnage which entered the ports of the United States for last year, was 863,681;—the whole amount, including foreign shipping, was 1,018,694. In 1814, the whole amount of British shipping which entered the ports of that nation, was 1,846,670 tons. By this it appears that our shipping trade is rapidly approaching the magnitude and importance of that of the first naval power in the world. The commercial marine in every nation is the only solid basis of moral power. Many of the nations of Europe may outnumber us in tonnage and vessels belonging to their national marine force, but we possess what is preferable to mere ships and guns—the prime material of a navy—sailors, experience, and an increasing shipping trade, which is the best nursery for naval power. *New York American.*

Valuable Suggestion.—If there is a qualification in which a female ought to excel, it is a thorough and practical acquaintance with the arts and duties of domestic life. She may be ignorant of other branches of human knowledge, and deficient in more refined attainments, with comparative impunity, but embellishments cannot supply her deficiency in these. These constitute her peculiar and appropriate employment, and so far from being beneath her regard, they adorn and beautify the most distinguished of her sex.

The sentiment may not exactly accord with the opinions of the present age, but it is one that ought to be inscribed on the heart of every female, that industry and economy are her true glory. There is no apology for a slothful woman. A slothful woman is more fit for a domestic drudge, or the slave of an eastern despot, than for the elevated station which freedom, civilization and christianity have assigned her. A woman who is occupied in little else than receiving courtesies of the other sex, having every want supplied by obsequious attendants, if she does not become torpid by inaction, is almost always the victim of that morbid sensibility which, while it can weep over the ideal scene of a novel or tragedy, has no interest in the affecting realities of human life, and passes through the world without communicating happiness, or acquiring responsibility.

Few appreciate the obligations, cares, and labors of an industrious female; and few, I fear, are sensible of the perpetual self denial which she is called to exercise in the performance of her laborious and reiterated duties. Her eye must be every where in her own proper sphere; her authority every where in her own retired dominions; her hand on every spring in all the departments of domestic labor; and cheerfulness and care constitute the prominent excellence of her character. A female that has been induced to believe that she was made for nothing but to be beloved and admired, and who is never pleased but by alternations of idleness and dissipation, has never learned to estimate her true worth and excellence, as a stranger to the high destination of a woman.

Integrity.—Integrity is a most commendable virtue. A man of integrity is a true man, a bold man, and a steady man; he is to be trusted and relied upon. No bribes can corrupt him, no fear daunt him; his word is slow in coming, but sure. He shines brightest in the fire, and his friend hears of him most, when he most needs him. His courage grows with danger, and conquers opposition by constancy. As he cannot be flattered or frighted into that he dislikes, so he hates flattery and temporising in others. He runs with truth, and not with the times—with right, and not with might.—*Penn's advice to his Children.*

Pittsburgh Prices Current.

(Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.)

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4 a 4½	steel, co. lb.	8 a 9†
pearl	6	sad irons	6c††
sc. salts	4½	Lead, in pigs	4½a4†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	5a5½†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$9†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum,	7	Shot, all sz.	6½ a 7
Bacon, lb.	5 a 6†	Leather, sole	23 a 25†
Butter, keg,	7	upper, doz.	$30a36§
Bags, 5 bu. tw.	50†	calf skins,	15 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	75 a $1§	Lard	5 a 6§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2 1-2 a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	5 a 6†	Molasses,	30 a 36†
Beer,	5 †	Nails, Ju. bra.	10d 6¼†
Coals, bush.	4½	8	7 1-2
Candles, lb.	9	6	7½
Copperas	3½ a 3¾†	4	9 a 9¾†
Cheese	5 a 6†	other	6 a 7½†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal	60a62½§
Irwin's	9a15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20*
Coffee, g. in hgs.	14a16†	Onions, bushl.	1§
Cotton Wool	10†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2	2¾ a 3½†
3-4 Plaids, n. l. y.	10a 11†	No. 3	2¼ a 2½†
4-4 Checks	12a 14†	letter	2½ a 3†
5-4 Stripes	10a11†	crown wrap.	1½
Cot. yarn, lb n. 5.	25†	medium do.	2 1-2
Flour, bbl.	$4 25a4 50†	paper hang's.	p. 37a75
Feathers	30§	Pork, fresh lb.	4 a 5
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	$9 a 10
hatcheled,	10*	clear,	9 a 10
Flannels, cy. 4-4,	37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	50†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4 a 5†
herring,	8 25 a 8 50§	do. Kentucky	3 a 3†
shad,	12,50§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	8½a9 †
mack'l.	8¾ a 11†	country	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	60a65§	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	40†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	45a50†	Salt,	2 25 a 2 50†
corn	50§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12	$5†	wire no. 14, 16,	$5½
12 by 18	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8 a 11
Bottles, porter gro.	10†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	6 a 12½cts.†
½ do.	1½†	leaf	5 a 9†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6½*	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90 a $1*
Hemp, ton	$100	H. skin	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperisl,	1,50a1,40§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	18 a 20*
Indigo, Spanish lb.	2½a2½†	Wool,	22 a 40*
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6
Iron, bar, Jun. ton	$120†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50cts†
planished	100†	new	25a25½†
rolled	95†	Vices, bright	16a17
sheet, cwt.	10½†	black	15
pig, ton	$37 50a38§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9½ a 10†

REMARKS—*demand; § scarce; † plenty.

THE NEXT STATE LOTTERY.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, October 14, 1829

WE present herewith CLASS No. 7, for 1829, of the MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, arranged on the ODD & EVEN SYSTEM, the drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, on

WEDNESDAY, the 25th November.

HIGHEST PRIZE

10 THOUSAND DOLLARS.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	10,000 Dolls is	10,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	1,000 Dolls is	1,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	500 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
1 prize of	400 Dolls is	400 Dolls.
1 prize of	200 Dolls is	200 Dolls.
5 prizes of	100 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
10 prizes of	50 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
20 prizes of	20 Dolls is	400 Dolls.
100 prizes of	10 Dolls is	1,000 Dolls.
100 prizes of	5 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
6,000 prizes of	4 Dolls is	24,000 Dolls.
6,240 prizes, amounting to		39,000 Dolls.

Only 12,000 Tickets in the Scheme—Not One Blank to a Prize!—the whole payable in CASH, which, AS USUAL at COHEN'S Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets $4 00 | Quarters $1 00
Halves 2 00 | Eighths 50 cents.

*** ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.
Baltimore.

☞ *The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.*

Baltimore, Oct. 14, 1829.—iwt21N.

FRANKLIN

Cut Glass and Watch Crystal

MANUFACTORY,

No. 79, Fourth st. 2 doors from Wood st.

O'Leary & Bailey,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they continue the manufacture of CUT GLASS and WATCH CRYSTALS, and from a long experience both in Europe and America, they are enabled to furnish any order in their line as good and on as low terms as any manufactory in the United States. Merchants and others wishing to purchase, will find it their interest to call.

N. B. Orders for plain GLASS, filled at the lowest factory prices.

May 29—w6mo*.

STRAY HORSE.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Ross Township, about the 1st instant, an iron gray horse, about fifteen hands high, and about seven or eight years old; without shoes.

WM. R. GRAHAM.

Oct. 16—3t.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1829.

An organized and systematic scheme of plundering has recently been detected in our city, and some persons are under trial in the Mayor's Court: justice and propriety therefore, for the present, forbid farther notice of this subject.

PEACE IN EUROPE.

The very late intelligence, by the *Mary Lord*, which we publish to-day, comes in so authoritative a shape, that we can scarcely entertain a doubt of its truth. The successful progress of Diebitsch, and the feeble opposition of the Turks, had previously induced us to suppose that they must submit to whatever terms the Emperor of Russia might choose to dictate. That he should, under such circumstances, demand so little as he is stated to have done, is really surprising, and *almost* incredible. Still Nicholas may have very satisfactory reasons for this excessive moderation, or the interference of the other European powers may have been so peremptory, as to render it imprudent for him to insist upon harsher terms. We are disposed to credit the intelligence of peace, but still believe that the favorable terms granted to the Turks were dictated by something else than the spontaneous liberality and moderation of the Emperor of all the Russias.

We ask the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in this day's paper, headed "*David Leech's Canal Line.*" This enterprising and public spirited citizen deserves all the encouragement which can be afforded to him. We have been informed that he intends to arrange the departures and arrivals of his boats to and from Blairsville, so as to coincide with the arrivals and departures of the stages at that thriving village. A change from the Stage to the Canal Boat, and from the Canal Boat to the Stage, will no doubt be very agreeable to travellers who select this route.

SAVE THE PIECES.

A Calf.—"I hate all the French,' said a vulgar Englishman in a French cafe, 'and I don't care who knows it, I am a true *son of a bull.*' 'And that is *a calf*,' whispered a Frenchman.

Fresh Strawberries have been gathered in the fields in Berkshire county, Mass. since October came in.

It appears that the dinner to the Allied Sovereigns, in 1814, cost the corporation of London upwards of £20,340 ($100,000.)

It is stated in some of the London papers, that the King of England was suddenly afflicted with a cataract in one of his eyes.

On the 31st July, the *Sphinx*, a steam vessel built for the government, was launched at Rochefort. It is 152 feet in length and 16 in depth, and carries 15 guns. The Machine, 180 horse power, was made at Liverpool, and cost £3,000.

Buying Cheap.—There never was a wiser maxim than that of Franklin, "Nothing is cheap we do not want." Yet how perfectly insane many people are on the subject of buying cheap things. "Do tell me why you have bought that cast off door-plate?" asked the husband of one of these notable bargainers. "Dear me," replied the wife, "you know it is always my plan to lay up things against time of need: who knows but you may die, and I may marry a man with the same name as that on the door-plate."

Among the *on dits* of our late Paris papers is one, that Prince Cobourg, the husband of the late Princess Charlotte of Wales, is about to ask in marriage the Arch Duchess Maria Louisa, the widow of Napoleon.

True Enjoyment.—A gentleman near Castleton, England, asked a country booby what he considered the greatest enjoyment. His reply was, "If was a king, I'd live on marklk, (stir pudding) and treacle, and swing all day on a gate."

"Let not ambition mock their humble joys."

Honest George Kremer has lost his election to the Pennsylvania assembly, the majority against him being between 13 and 14 hundred votes.

It is calculated that to navigate Mr. Gurney's steam coach will cost three pence per mile, while the expense of four horses is two shillings. If these coaches become general, the next improvement will be to cook dinner by steam, for passengers, rendering all stoppages for such purposes unnecessary.

Simplicity.—As the sun in all its splendor was peeping over the eastern hills, a newly married man exclaimed, "The glory of the world is rising!" His wife, who happened to be getting up at that moment, taking the compliment to herself, simpered out, "What would you say, my dear, if I had my new silk gown on!"

An Indian murdered his wife last spring, near the mouth of the Iaway river. The chiefs counselled several days before they could agree what was to be done with him. They at last sentenced the murderer to wear the skin of a crow suspended from his right ear for two years.

Connecticut River Navigation.—The Windsor Republican informs us, that the steamboat Vermont, Captain Blanchard, arrived at that village on Monday evening, last week, and that the gratification of the inhabitants was demonstrated by the ringing of the bells in the village. Captain Blanchard was invited to a public dinner on Tuesday; and on Wednesday a party of sixty or seventy ladies and gentlemen, made an excursion up the river in the boat.

Delaware and Hudson Canal and Rail Road.—It is with great pleasure we learn that this work is completed, and at present in full and successful operation. Gentlemen who came passengers in the packet boat Luther Bradish, from Honesdale, (a flourishing village at the termination of the canal and the commencement of the rail road,) inform us that the operations of the rail road fully answer the expectations of the engineers. The quantity of coal forwarded daily since the beginning of last week, has been 120 tons, and that quantity will be augmented before the 1st of November to 180.—The supply of boats is adequate to its transportation on the canal, and there is reason to believe that our citizens will be supplied with one thousand tons per week during the remainder of the time that the canal continues open. Large quantities of coal have been recently uncovered at Carbondale, of a quality superior to any which has been heretofore sent to market.

The packet boats Silas Wright, Jr. and Luther Bradish, start on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from the village of Bolton, near Kingston Landing, and from Honesdale, at the termination of the canal navigation, and perform the voyage in 36 hours. These packets are represented as convenient and well found, and present an agreeable mode of conveyance to persons who are interested in the success of the work, and desirous of seeing it in operation.

Among the productions of the American loom, we have scarcely seen any article that surpasses in usefulness a species of flannel made entirely of cotton. Mr. John Waters, of this city, presented us, a few days since, with a piece of this truly excellent manufacture, of her own make, that richly deserves notice.

The cloth appears to have been woven with a twill, in the usual manner of cotton fabrics, and afterwards to have had a nap raised on one side only. In warmth, this cloth appears to equal the finest double milled English flannels; and in delicacy of texture, it is not surpassed by the softest beaver that the hatter uses.

The delicacy and warmth of this manufacture, will recommend it to general use in families; and especially will it find favor by the price at which it may be sold, and its great durability.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Manufactures.—An impression has prevailed to a considerable extent, that the manufacturing business in this country is *overdone*—that more goods are produced at our factories than are consumed in the country—and that this is a cause of the embarrassments, and failures, which took place amongst the manufacturers the past season. The manufacture of cotton goods, it is well known, has been carried on to a greater extent, and has arrived at greater perfection, than any other branch of manufactures in the U. States—yet an able and intelligent writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser has demonstrated, in a clear and satisfactory manner, that there is not an over-production of domestic cotton fabrics, but on the contrary that "since our establishments were chiefly projected, we have scarcely made enough to supply the increasing demand in our country, arising from increasing population and extended use of the fabrics." This sensible and judicious writer shows, that since 1821, there have been imported into this country from Great Britain alone, an EXCESS of cotton goods over our exports of such goods, both domestic and foreign, to all parts of the world, amounting in value to *forty-four millions five hundred and eight thousand dollars!!!* and the amount for the last year exceeds the average of the whole eight years. The writer asks, "Does this look like over-production of Domestics?" We answer no—but it looks like a desperate attempt on the part of the British manufacturers and British importers and agents, to *overwhelm* domestics, and to bring destruction upon our infant manufactures, even at the hazard of ruin to themselves. It is not excess of production at our factories, but *excessive importations* of the fabrics of their rivals, forced into our country and sacrificed at any price, that has produced the difficulty and distress which our manufacturers have experienced the present year.

Essex Register.

Foreign News.

From the New York Atlas.

POSTSCRIPT.—The London Atlas of 27th ult. was received last evening by the *Mary Lord* from London. It contains a statement that Peace had been concluded between Count Diebitsch and the representatives of the Porte, and gives some particulars.

It also asserts that a conspiracy had been detected at Constantinople, and 500 Janissaries lost their lives. The whole comes in such a "questionable shape" that we place no reliance upon it.

The news briefly announced in the postscript of our morning edition, we now give in full, that our readers may have the fairest opportunity of satisfying themselves as to its credibility.

[*By Express.*]—By advices from Berlin, which have just reached us by a special courier, we have *positive* intelligence, that the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey is actually concluded and signed. The terms of the treaty, our account says, will be an evidence to the whole world of the moderation of the Emperor Nicholas. They are based on the treaty of Ackerman, with a provision of indemnity to Russia for the expenses of the war. The Turkish plenipotentiary immediately returned to Constantinople, bearing the treaty signed by Gen. Diebitsch, under powers vested in him by the Emperor, and escorted by 4,000 Cossacks. The Sultan instantly released all the Russian prisoners of war, who are now on their march homeward.

A conspiracy had been detected at Constantinople against the life and power of the Sultan, and five hundred of the old Janissaries lost their lives.

Our correspondent transmits the whole of this intelligence as *positive* and *undoubted*.

We can pledge ourselves to the fidelity of the communication which we now exclusively make to the public. The basis of the settlement is the Treaty of Ackerman; and the Emperor, determined to make no exorbitant demands upon the nearly exhausted resources of Turkey, merely required an indemnity for the expenses of a war, into which he was originally plunged by what now appears to have been the obstinacy of the Ottoman. Four thousand Cossacks accompanied the Turkish plenipotentiary bearing the instrument of peace, signed by Count Diebitsch on behalf of his royal master, back to the city of the Seven Towers; and it is said that they were despatched with the double view of at once confirming the tidings and protecting the representative of the Sultan from the violence of the Mahomedan rabble, who living, like all other rabbles, upon convulsion, might be disposed to murmur at the restoration of social security. We may add that this intelligence appears exclusively in our columns, and has not yet been communicated to the government through any official or private channel. *London Atlas.*

The paper from which this is copied is the only one brought by the *Mary Lord*, and is several days later than any other yet received.

The *Silas Richards*, from Liverpool, arrived this morning, with papers to the 24th inclusive, and London journals of the preceding day. These furnish us with the notice of the *cessation of hostilities in the east*, in the following paragraphs:—

Mr. Whitshed, attached to his Majesty's Legation at Berlin, arrived in town on the 21st inst. with despatches from Sir R. Gordon, dated Constantinople, the 2d ult. and from Mr. Seymour, at Berlin, of the 13th inst. The following is understood to be the substance of the intelligence which had reached Berlin at the date of Mr. Whitshed's departure:

In consequence of an earnest representation of the Reis Effendi, on the 23d August, the British and French Ambassadors, and General Muffling, concerted together as to the means of averting the calamities which might be apprehended from the appearance of the Russian army before Constantinople. They had accordingly a conference with the Reis Effendi on the 24th, at which were present also the Plenipotentiaries of the Porte, Sadeh Effendi, the Minister of Finance, and Cadie Bey, appointed to treat with the Russians. The conference ended in the fullest latitude being given to the Plenipotentiaries to treat respecting the indemnities to be conceded to Russia for the expenses of the war: and in the mission of M. de Kuster, the confidential Secretary of General Muffling, to accompany the Turkish Plenipotentiaries to the head-quarters of Gen. Diebitsch, with a joint representation of the Ambassadors to the Russian General, pledging themselves for the pacific disposition of the Sultan and urging the necessity of an immediate suspension of hostilities.

The Plenipotentiaries and M. de Kuster reached Adrianople on the 27th of August; and on the 29th General Diebitsch gave orders for a cessation of hostilities on the whole line of the Russian operations. The preliminaries of peace had not been signed: but both parties were perfectly satisfied with the disposition manifested on either side, and little doubt was entertained that the terms would be settled in a few days.

To this the Atlas, which asserts the *conclusion of peace* to be well ascertained, adds:

"It has since been stated that the Sultan was so anxious to conclude the armistice, that he left the terms entirely to the Emperor of Russia, and the delay in its publication is attributed to its having been sent to St. Petersburgh for ratification. The other reports in contradiction to these statements are, that Gen. Diebitsch had left Adrianople on the 28th, to advance upon the Turkish capital; and a Frankfort paper of the 20th inst. states, on the authority of a letter from Vienna of the 15th, that the armistice was concluded on the 30th ult. in the camp of the Russian General before Constantinople. It is remarkable that the Prussian State Gazette of the 19th instant is wholly silent upon the subject."

Such is the amount of the intelligence now received in relation to the affairs of the East; and the more attention we have given to the subject, the more we are persuaded that the accounts will not bear examination.

The statements of this journal, that peace had been ratified, are not encumbered with dates or names of places; so that a part of our means of judging are cast off. We, however, are led to doubt their accuracy from the following: among other considerations. The desire to influence the stock-market would be a sufficient inducement to the fabrication of such a report; the opportunity to obtain a great sale for the paper, (which on the plan pursued in London, would be its consequence) might lead to the ready insertion of such a story. The assertion that the account was received exclusively by the Journalist, and the Government had no advices on the subject, seems altogether improbable. A peace we are confident could not have been "*ratified*" by a military commander, as is stated, nor even any thing more important than an armistice concluded. The reports as to the escort of the Cossacks—the Russian prisoners of war—and the difficulty with the old Janissaries—has to us little the air of truth.

With our present information, we think the whole story of the peace probably grew out of the reported cessation of hostilities, an event much more easily believed in than the other.

In the Liverpool Times of the 1st ult. we find the following interesting article on the subject of *Locomotive Steam Engines*.

The introduction of steam as a moving power on roads is an object which has engaged the attention of scientific men for a very long period; and various and conflicting are the opinions which have been given on the probability of its success. There are none however who can doubt the *practicability* of using steam, since for the last fourteen years it has been used on various railways in different parts of the country; and if we may believe the accounts which public journals contain, there is little doubt but that Mr. Gurney will succeed in showing that it is not altogether impracticable, even on common roads. We need not, however, be surprised, (after all the unexpected uses to which steam has been applied) to find a great number of individuals, amongst whom are several very scientific engineers, still maintaining that horses are preferable to steam, either on railways or common roads. If horses are preferable, it must be supposed that they are more economical—for economy constitutes the great point of preference; but if it can be shown that whenever locomotive engines have been put in competition with horses, the result has universally been favorable to them, and that if there is no insurmountable objection, nor any legislative enactment to prevent their being used, it must be admitted that there is no sufficient reason to prevent their general adoption.

The opinion of Mr. Stephenson, it is well known, is favorable to locomotive engines; he introduced them on the Darlington Railway, where, for the last four years, coals have been conveyed by them at the small cost of one farthing per ton a mile; whilst with horses the cost was one half penny, or double the cost of steam. This great difference soon induced the directors to apply more engines, and horses are now almost entirely superseded.

The great weight of these machines has also been adduced as an argument against their adaptation for quick speeds; but it ought not to be forgotten, that hitherto the desideratum has been to have engines of great power, and the speed has been considered of minor importance; but, since it has become desirable to convey passengers by steam, at a great velocity, it becomes necessary to have light engines—and such are now constructing, which will not be heavier than a wagon load of coals or other goods.

It has been urged (and with much reason) that the smoke would form an insuperable difficulty, and it was to secure the public against such an intolerable nuisance that a clause was inserted in the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Bill, compelling the Company to use such engines only as consumed their own smoke. This clause, protecting the domestic comfort of individuals resident in the neighborhood of the railway, settled the fears of all interested; and it became a matter of necessity (and "necessity is the mother of invention,") on the part of the Company, either to have such engines as would preserve their good faith with the public, or adopt some other line of power. With this view, a premium of £500 has been offered for the best locomotive engine (subject to certain restrictions, which have already been laid before the public) and there is no doubt that many scientific men are actively engaged in endeavoring to conform to the restrictions imposed.

Previously to this Mr. Stephenson has been engaged, not in consuming smoke, but in generating steam without smoke; and he constructed the engine which is now at work on the railway in the neighborhood of Wavertree. This engine has two cylindrical boilers, placed vertically on six wheels, with a fire-place in each, having a conical tube passing up through the centre of the boiler. There are two chimneys, through the sides of which openings are left to throw in the fuel. The cylinders are fixed to the sides of the boilers by a strong iron frame, at an angle of about 35 degrees; and the connecting rods are attached to the two wheels most distant from them. In addition to the usual safety valve there is a spring valve, so regulated, that when it is screwed down as far as the screws will admit, the weight upon the valve is a few pounds more than is allowed for the working pressure; so that, if by any accident the engine man should neglect the usual or common valve, the steam, on the addition of a few pounds extra pressure, will force up the spring and make its escape.

The form of the boilers and fire-places is to enable coke to be used with advantage; for, by increasing the capacity of the fire place a larger body of fire is collected, without which the coke would not ignite so rapidly as is necessary to keep up the supply of steam in the reservoirs: it is the want of this capacity that prevents engines, with ordinary fire places, from using coke with advantage.

Whether it is less economical to use coke than to use coal, is a point which has not yet been correctly ascertained; but one thing is quite certain—there is no smoke; nor is this result derived from a mere experiment. The engine has been at work, night and day, for upwards of a month, dragging loaded wagons of marl, weighing from 50 to 60 tons, and moving at the rate of 5 or 6 miles an hour returning with the empty wagons at 10 miles an hour.

Another fact in point of economy, when compared with horse power, is here developed:—This engine, which is only working over a space of one mile, has caused a saving to the Company of nearly £50 per month, compared with the cost of leading the same quantity of materials by horses. What would be the saving on a railway where fifty engines would be required?

Experiments have also been made with the "Lancashire Witch," which is now at work on the Railway at Eccles: the result was that 884 tons of marl were conveyed at the rate of 7½ miles an hour, at a cost of *three fourths of a farthing* per ton a mile.

These experiments were made on those parts of the railway that are level or nearly so, and which are best adapted either for horse or steam power; for, on any considerable rise, a horse has to overcome the gravity of his own body, which much diminishes the effective force applied to the load. The same holds good with respect to the locomotive engine; for, when the gravity approaches to any thing near the adhesion between the wheels and rail, or what is called the force of traction, the wheels will slide and little progress will be made: therefore, whenever railways deviate much from a level, results so favorable are not to be expected. And, whenever such ascents are to be overcome, it is more economical to use stationary engines; leaving those parts that are level to be worked by locomotives.

That our readers may know when the postage on their letters and papers, received through the post-office, are improperly rated, we have thought it advisable to publish the following—

RATES OF POSTAGE.

As established by Act of Congress of 3d of March, 1825, and the amendatory act of 2d March, 1827.

FOR SINGLE LETTERS, COMPOSED OF ONE PIECE OF PAPER.

	Miles.	Cts.
Any distance not exceeding -	30	6
Over 30, and not exceeding -	80	10
Over 80, do. - -	150	12½
Over 150, do. - -	400	18¾
Over 400, do. - -		25

Double Letters, or those composed of two pieces of paper, are charged with double those rates.

Triple Letters, or those composed of three pieces of paper, and are charged triple those rates.

Quadruple Letters, or those composed of four pieces of paper, are charged with quadruple those rates.

All Letters, weighing one ounce *avoirdupois*, or more, are charged at the rate of single postage for each quarter of an ounce, or quadruple postage for each ounce according to their weight, and no letter can be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless its weight exceeds one ounce *avoirdupois*.

The postage on *Ship Letters*, if delivered at the office where the vessel arrives, is six cents; if conveyed by post, two cents in addition to the ordinary postage.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

For each newspaper, not carried out of the State in which it is published; or if carried out of the State, but not over

100 miles - - - - 1 cent

Over 100 miles, and out of the state in which it is published, - - - - 1 1-2 cent.

MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS,

If published periodically, distance not exceeding 100 miles, - 1 1-2 cent per sheet

Ditto do. over 100 miles, 2 1-2 do.

If not published periodically, distance not exceeding 100 miles. - - 4 do.

Ditto do. over 100 miles, 5 do.

Small pamphlets, containing not more than a half sheet royal, are charged with half those rates. Eight pages quarto are rated as *one sheet*, and all other sizes in the same proportion.

The number of sheets which it contains, must be printed or written on one of the outer pages of every pamphlet or magazine to be sent by mail.—Where the number of sheets is not truly stated, double postage is charged.

Every thing not coming under the denomination of newspapers or pamphlets, is charged with letter postage. *Lex. Reporter.*

Passion Flower.—Among the recent donations to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, was a beautiful specimen of the passion flower, from J. M. Gorgas, Esq. of Weston, accompanied with a note, giving the following notice of this singular flower: "The vine on which it grows abounds on Judea, and after the ascension of Christ, his disciples were delighted to notice, ornamented with beautiful blossoms, that lowly vine, which before was always known to be barren. They hailed it as a token given to commemorate the sufferings and the death of the Saviour, for they saw in the centre of the flower a *Crown of Thorns*, in the three pistils *three nails*, and in the five stamens *three hammers*, with the heads thereof drooping as if conscious of the horrid deed they had been made to perform. They were amazed with the beauty of the flower, never before noticed, and pleased to give it a name in accordance with their affections, the SAVIOUR'S or PASSION flower, by that name it has gone to our days."

Brutal Outrage.—A rape was committed on the wife of a Mr. Cason, in Alachua county, Florida, on the 8th ult. by a negro belonging to a man by the name of Smith, in Georgia. This outrage was marked with circumstances of the most brutal barbarity, and produced a general excitement as soon as it was known. The man was pursued by a number of gentlemen of the neighborhood, and after having been severely wounded with buck shot in the arm and thigh, he was taken and committed to jail for trial. The feeling of indignation was so great that the culprit was with difficulty protected by the civil officers from violence and summary justice, from the exasperated friends of the unfortunate woman.

STEAM BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

October 22. Citizen.
23. Industry.
25. Packet.
25. Erie.
28. Baltimore
28. Ruhamah.

DEPARTED.

October 26. Industry.
27. Packet.
28. Erie.
30. Baltimore

☞ River 3 feet above low water mark.

CANAL BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

October 27, Flat
27, Broadhorns
27, Pennsylvania
28, Jackson
28, Freeport Packet

DEPARTED.

October 26, Freeport Packet
26, Franklin
26, Black Snake
26, Pioneer
26, Pittsburgh and Blairsville Packet
27, Flat
28, Broadhorns
28, Farmer
28, Jackson
28, Pennsylvania
29, Ben. Franklin.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY OF PENNS'A.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 22, 1829.

AT a Public Commencement of this Institution, held this day, in the First Presbyterian Church, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following young gentlemen, graduates of the University, viz:

Andrew Bower, of Washington county, Pa.
George Bruce, of Pittsburgh.
John Wallace, of Muskingum county, Ohio.
Andrew Burke, of Pittsburgh.
Thomas Sproul, of Westmoreland county, Pa.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

E. PENTLAND, Sec. W. U. Pa.

Died,

At Louisville, on Tuesday, the 20th Oct. CHARLOTTE S. FOSTER, eldest daughter of W. B. Foster of this city.

The subject of the foregoing obituary was possessed, in an eminent degree, of every virtue and excellence, moral and social, which give amiability and worth to the female character. To a strong and well improved mind, she united a chastened and lively imagination, a frank and benevolent disposition, a mildness of temper, and a pure and feeling heart. She had gained the love, and esteem, and admiration, of the whole circle of her acquaintance. But she who was so gifted in intellect, so accomplished in acquirements, and so endowed with all that is estimable in her sex, is numbered with the dead: she sleeps in a strange land, and sad indeed are the recollections that spot gives rise to. To those who knew her intimately, all post-humous panegyric is useless and unnecessary: to those who did not, the highest would but faintly portray the excellence of her character.

HIDES.

250 N. ORLEANS SALTED HIDES for sale by JOHN RAMSEY.
Oct. 30—w4t *Mansion House.*

WM. G. DAVIS & CO.

MAIN STREET, BLAIRSVILLE.

WILL attend to Receiving, Storing, and Forwarding Merchandise of every description which may be confided to their care, to be conveyed by either the canal or land carriage.

ALSO,

A general Agency & Commission Business.

Blairsville, Oct. 30—7t

French, German, and American

GOODS.

JUST received, a large variety of Fancy Articles, suitable for the city and country trade, and for the approaching *Christmas and New Year's* Sales, viz:—

200 cards of pearl, wax, cut glass, medallion and other beads; 150 cards of assorted watch chains, guard chains, seals, keys, &c. 50 cards of toy watches; 40 doz. pocket looking glasses; 30 doz. handsome ivory and other assorted snuff-boxes; 50 dozen large and small pocket books; 30 packs 4 1-2, 5 & 6lb. pins; 10 doz. green and white spectacles; 25 doz. needle cases; 25 doz. breast pins, ear rings, finger rings, &c. 250 doz. assorted Spanish shell, long, tuck, side and pocket combs; 25 thousand assorted needles, &c. and will be sold at a small advance to country merchants, peddlers, &c.

ISAAC HARRIS.

October 30.—3t

PITTSBURGH FILES, STEEL,

AND CARPETINGS.

JUST received and on hand, 1000 yards of all kinds of stripe, check, plaid, and assorted wool and low priced rag carpeting; 500 yards cross barred, striped, check, and plain country flannels; 100 pieces of Pittsburgh manufactured and other sheetings; 2,000 lb. of do. blister steel.

Also, constantly on hand, a large supply of

BROADMEADOW & Co's FILES & RASPS,

And a full supply of cotton yarns, candlewick, corded cotton, cotton check plaid; green and white flint glassware; window glass; patent tubs and buckets, and a fine assortment of

DRY GOODS.

QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, &c.

All which will be sold low for cash.

ISAAC HARRIS.

Oct. 30.—3t

WANTED,

TO obtain subscribers to some of the most popular periodical works in the western country, TWO OR THREE YOUNG MEN, of unexceptionable moral character, good address, and tolerably well acquainted with literature. To such gentlemen as are qualified for the business, the most liberal encouragement will be given.

☞ Inquire of the Printer, or at Griffith's Hotel, Wood street. Oct. 30—3t.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having received a few hundred dollars for work done on Section No. 18 Ligonier line Pennsylvania canal, will pay, at the house of S. M'Anulty, Blairsville, on the seventh day of Nov. next, the fifty-two laborers who, in the month of January last, received memorandum notes of the balances due them for work done on Dam No. 3, and Locks on the Kiskeminetas and Conemaugh line, which work he was prevented from completing, and was therefore unable at that time to pay his laborers. Those who do not receive this information in season, can have their pay on the first Monday in January next, by forwarding their memorandum notes to the above places. S. R. RICHARDS.

October 30, 1829—3t*

C. J. SHEPPARD, Glazed Wadding Manufacturer, has constantly on hand, a supply of Black and White Wadding, either in large or small quantities.

N. B.—Residence corner of Short and Water-Street. Sept. 25.—3mo.

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant; in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
I. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co.
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

The Pittsburgh Philosophical Society

WILL meet at Lambdin's lecture room on the 2d Nov. at 7 o'clock P. M. Lecture on Geography by Dr. Bruce.

JOHN M'FADEN, Sec'y

Oct. 30.

OLNEY'S GEOGRAPHY,

AND

COBB'S SPELLING BOOK,

FOR SALE BY LUKE LOOMIS & Co.
No. 93 Wood street. Oct. 30—4t

Pittsburgh, Oct. 23d, 1829.

MR. LUKE LOOMIS,

Dear Sir,—I have examined with critical attention, the copy of "Olney's Geography," and also the copy of "Cobb's Spelling Book," which you sent me, and concerning the merits of which, you request my opinion. With respect to the former, I consider it as possessing many and valuable improvements upon all other works of the kind which have come under my notice. The arrangement made of the general divisions, and of the subdivisions of Geography, is happily adapted to the comprehension of youth, and ought of itself to secure for the work the patronage of parents and teachers. But the arrangement of the matter, is not its only recommendation. I have never met with so much interesting individuality in the practical divisions of this important science, contained within so small a compass. This, together with the satisfactory references and explanations which abound through the geography, gives it increased interest, and establishes its claims to patronage.—The Atlas is of a type, coloring and design, excellent beyond those of any other collection of maps I have ever seen, and is every way suited to the work it is intended to illustrate. Contemplating the establishment of a Female Monitorial High School, should my expectations in this respect be realized, I shall certainly recommend "Olney's Geography," in preference to any other.

"Cobb's Spelling-book" is, no doubt, the best extant for common schools. The elementary works of this description, which have been used in our seminaries for years past, contain the general principles of the English language, thrown into a kind of syllabical salmagundi, governed by no definite rules, and subjected to no proper arrangement. Though, to be candid, I am of the opinion of one of the best writers of the age, who asserts that "the Spelling-book is the greatest barrier now existing to intellectual improvement;" yet I consider Cobb's as containing perceptible improvements, inasmuch as it presents something like a system, and by classing words according to the analogy of sounds, and the best rules of pronunciation, leads the student by easy gradations, to an acquaintance with the principles of the language.

Respectfully yours,

N. R. SMITH.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*

☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

ONE CENT REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 27th inst. an apprentice to the Glass-blowing business, named Thomas Robinson, aged about 18 years. All persons are forwarned against harboring him. The above reward but no charges will be paid to any person bringing him back to the subscribers.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 30—3t.

GUM ELASTIC OVER SHOES.

JUST received, an extensive assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's *Gum Elastic Over-Shoes*, by

GEORGE ALBREE, & Co.
Corner Market-street and Diamond, No. 73.
Oct. 2, 1829.—w8t

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. KERR HAS JUST RECEIVED, (per mail stage,) *from Philadelphia*, a

Fashionable FALL HAT;

ALSO,

A NEW STYLE HEAD DRESS.

Ladies are respectfully invited to call and see them.

No. 41 Diamond, Oct. 23—3t

ATLANTIC SOUVENIR,

FOR 1830,

IN SPLENDID BINDING,

FOR SALE BY

LUKE LOOMIS & Co.
No. 98 Wood street.

BURSON'S REFINED TABLE SALT.

A SUPPLY of this superior article, put up in boxes of convenient size for retail, just received and for sale by the dozen.

M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.

Oct. 23—w3t.

THE Partnership existing between the subscribers having been dissolved, they are anxious to close their accounts; therefore request those indebted to make payment to either of them; those who have demands against the firm will please present them for settlement.

G. V. ROBINSON,
NATH. WHISTON,

October 16, 1829.

☞ The Plumbing business will be continued as usual, at No. 70 Liberty street, where all orders in that line will be promptly attended to.

G. V. ROBINSON.

Oct. 16.—3t*

Land For Sale.

A PLANTATION and tract of 180 acres, 3 miles North of the Ohio river, 2 miles S. of Johnston's mills, 4 miles E. of Economy, and 16 miles N. W. of Pittsburgh: *Is a good stand for a Blacksmith's shop*, having been occupied as such for several years.

ALSO—SEVERAL TRACTS and parts of tracts, in the same quarter of the country, and some in Beaver county.

ALSO—A TRACT of IMPROVED LAND, situate on both sides of the Greensburgh Turnpike Road between 9 and 10 miles from Pittsburgh; abounds with coal, and partly with limestone.

ALSO—Land in Armstrong and Indiana counties, North of Penn. Canal, also in Mercer and Crawford counties.

Apply to A. Way & Co. Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road.

DAVID SHIELDS.

Feb. 13, 1829 -wtf.

FUR CAPS.

150 FUR CAPS just received and for Sale, wholesale and retail.
RIDDLE, FORSYTH, & Co.
Oct. 16.—3t

PROSPECTUS

OF the HARRISBURGH CHRONICLE. The Chronicle is published at the seat of government of Pennsylvania; supports democratic republican principles; advocated the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, and is the advocate of his administration, the republican policy of which, as indicated by its measures, fully justifies the confidence reposed in the President by the American people.

The Chronicle has been, and will continue to be, the steady supporter of Internal Improvement and Domestic Manufactures.

During the session of the State Legislature, succinct, impartial, and faithful accounts of the proceedings of that body, reported by one of its editors, is furnished by the Chronicle.

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE.

This paper is published *twice a week* during the session of the State Legislature, and *once a week* during the remainder of the year, at Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

For *six months*, including the session of the Legislature. Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in advance. For the session alone, Two Dollars in advance.

No subscriber can discontinue his paper until all arrearages are paid. Oct. 27.

40 BARRELS HERRINGS; 20 barrels Shad; 15 barrels Mackerel. Just received, and for sale low, by
M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.
Oct. 23.—3t

FRESH FLOUR.

150 BBLS. Superfine FLOUR, direct from the Mill, "O. Dodge" brand, just received and for sale by
M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.
Oct. 23—w3t.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

The Union Canal Lottery

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS NUMBER 13, FOR 1829.

To be drawn at Philadelphia,

On SATURDAY, November 14, 1829.

Yates and M'Intyre, Managers.

60 NUMBER LOTTERY—9 DRAWN BALLOTS.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1	15,000	15,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,010	4,010
10	1,000	10,000
10	600	6,000
10	500	5,000
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	3,800
51	100	5,100
51	90	4,590
51	80	4,080
51	70	3,570
102	60	6,120
102	50	5,100
102	40	4,080
204	30	6,120
1122	20	22,440
11473	10	114,730
13394 prizes		$273,763
20825 blanks—34221 tickets		

Whole Tickets, $10; *Halves*, $5; *Quarters*, $2,50; *Eighths*, $1,25.

Orders from abroad (post paid) enclosing cash, or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The Register containing an official statement of the drawing will be sent to each adventurer.

☞ Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.
Apply to, or address
GEO. A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood st. Pittsburgh.
Managers' Office, Oct. 30, 1829.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.
JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

MR. E. E. AARON

HAS the honor respectfully to inform the public of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has just arrived in this city, and is the bearer of the celebrated and invaluable LOADSTONE FILES for the radical cure of warts and corns on the feet.

This instrument is sanctioned by the most eminent Medical men on the Continent, invented by the celebrated Dr. Weller, physician to the King of Sweden. This highly approved of instrument consists of a chemical preparation from a mineral substance, found in the Alps of Switzerland, with which any one can remove, with ease and safety, the most inveterate corn, by the simple process of a slight rubbing, according to the directions, which will afford instantaneous relief to sufferers, however great may be their pains, and supersede the necessity of cutting. Its construction is of a nature that no fear need be apprehended for the surrounding flesh, but may be freely used on the softest skin, without ever feeling the slightest pain or inconvenience.

If Mr. Aaron was the possessor of the files only, he could not warrant the cure, but as it has never failed to effect a cure, wherever it has been tried, by being applied according to the directions, it may be warranted with the utmost confidence.

As Mr. Aaron's stay in this city will be limited, he has appointed Messrs. Avery & Co. corners of Wood and Second, and Market and Fourth streets, his general agents, and empowered them to treat with other persons desirous of vending the same, who will be supplied by the agents, free of postage. Price of each file, 50 cts.; $4 per dozen, and $42 per gross.
October 16, 1829.—w3mo.

Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery.

J. CALLAGHAN, Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, member of the Faculty of Medicine of Glasgow, and member of the Pittsburgh Medical Society, will deliver a course of *Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery*, in the city of Pittsburgh, during the ensuing winter. The course will commence on the 1st of November and terminate on the last of February.

For particulars apply to Dr. L. Callaghan, No. 18, Market Street, Pittsburgh, where a printed prospectus of the Surgical department of the course may be had.
Sept. 18, 1829.—tfN

SMITHS' VICES,

A VERY superior article of the above, just received, and for sale by
S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood-streets.
August 11.—3mo

EDUCATION.

MY EVENING SCHOOL will be open for the reception of Students, on Wednesday, the 14th instant.

☞ Apply at the School Room, No. 56, Third Street.—Terms moderate.
JOHN M'NEVIN, *Instructor.*
Pittsburgh, Oct. 16, 1829.—tf

Fresh Flour for family use.

JUST RECEIVED.

100 BARRELS FRESH FLOUR, for family use, of Reeves' brand, Manufactured at Zanesville.—For sale by
JOHN D. DAVIS,
No. 45, Front Street.
Oct. 16—tf.

Westmoreland Burr Mill Stone MANUFACTORY.

On Loyalhanna Creek, about 8 miles from Greensburgh, and 3 miles from New Alexandria.

THE proprietors, grateful for the flattering encouragement they have received, inform their friends and the public, that they have lately received, and are receiving, a large supply of

FRENCH BURR BLOCKS,

from the Cities of New York and Baltimore, purchased from the importers, and selected by Isaac Munson with great care.

Those giving orders for MILL STONES, are requested to be very particular to state whether they are wanted for flouring alone, or for all kinds of grain. I. M. who principally conducts the factory, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and who is himself an experienced Miller, is well aware of the great importance that the stone should be made in the most perfect and faithful manner; shall therefore use all his skill in fulfilling the engagements of the firm, as no stone will be delivered unless WARRANTED; and presume they can furnish them at a lower price than they can be bought east of the mountains.
ISAAC MUNSON, *at the Factory.*
JAMES BRADY, *Greensburgh.*
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Agent, Pittsburgh,
Who has a supply now on hand, and where they will constantly be kept for sale.
October 16—6mo.

BEWARE OF A VILLAIN.

IN July last, a scoundrel, named EMANUEL PHILIPS, a native of Pennsylvania, and of highly respectable connexions in the central part of the State, came to Pittsburgh, with the intention of establishing himself in his business of Portrait and Sign Painting. He introduced himself into a respectable family, acquainted with his connexions, and married their eldest daughter an unsuspecting girl of 18, the pride of her parents and friends. It is now discovered, that the villain has a wife and family at Syracuse, in the State of New York. He has fled from justice and the girl has returned to her friends. This statement is made to the world for the purpose of guarding them against the practices of an imposter, and as a warning to parents against the facility, too common in society, with which plausible strangers are admitted to an intimacy with their families. Philips is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, slender form, sprightly and erect in carriage, dark hair and blue eyes, forward but not graceful in his manners, and to a *practised* examiner, betrays, by the unsteadiness of his eye, and the restlessness of his person, the consciousness of guilt.

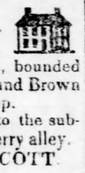
All Editors in the U. States, disposed to aid the cause of suffering virtue, by unmasking a hypocrite, are requested to give the above an insertion in their papers. Oct. 23.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.
Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

FOR SALE,



THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.

Also,—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street: 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.

For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.
JAMES SCOTT.
Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829—wtf.

MR. VILALLAVE,

HAS the honor of announcing to the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity that he intends to open an exhibition of a nature different to any which has ever been attempted in this place, to consist of unrivalled performances on the ELASTIC CORDE, by Mr. and Mrs. Villallave, Master Edward and William, and the Chinese as Clown, who will contribute much to the amusements of the audience.

CORPUSCULAR FEATS

By the company, with many surprising Herculean and Agile Feats.

Slack-Wire, Slack-rope, Chinese views, &c.—LOS FANTOCINI. Mechanical Metamorphoses, Maritime views, &c. &c.

☞ The Circus is now fitting up, and when completed the performances will be duly announced by bills. Oct. 20.

100 Town Lots For Sale,

AT LEECHBURGH.

ABOUT 100 Town Lots will be sold in Leechburgh, on Tuesday the 5th of November next. Sale to commence at nine o'clock, A. M. Leechburgh is a thriving Village on the *Pennsylvania Canal*, in Armstrong County, about 35 miles from *Pittsburgh*, and 37 from *Blairsville*. It is at the "*Big Dam*" on the *Kiskeminetas*, has a fine settlement on each side, and commands a water power (created by the dam) sufficient for almost any extent or description of Machinery. These water privileges are about to be extensively improved, which will tend to make the town lively, and greatly enhance its importance. Few new towns are more eligibly situated for business, and none promise better prospects for the enterprising adventurer.

☞ The Terms will be moderate. Only $5 will be required in hand; the balance in one year. A plan of the town will be exhibited at the time and place of sale.
DAVID LEECH.
Oct. 20—3t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the Rev. *John Riddell*, late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby required to pay the same to Benjamin Kelso, or William Sturgeon, on or before the 1st of December next; and all persons having claims against said estate, are required to present them, duly authenticated, to said Benjamin Kelso or William Sturgeon, for settlement.
HUGH RIDDELL, } Ex'rs.
WM. STURGEON, }
BENJ. KELSO, }
Oct. 18—4t*

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

October 15, 1829.

AN election for thirteen Directors of this institution will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 16th November next, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
ALEX. JOHNSTON, *Cashier.*
Oct. 20.—3t

For Sale,

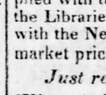
A COMPLETE set of Coppersmith's Tools, and a number of Tin Plate Worker's do.
Inquire of
GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
No. 12 Market Street
May 12—tf.

FOR RENT,

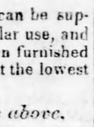
THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, on the Monongahela River: apply at the Office Bank United States, in Pittsburgh.
August 21, 1829.—tf.

☞A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale the TRACT OF LAND lately occupied by the Rev. John Riddell, deceased, situated on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; two miles from Noblestown, and ten miles from the City of Pittsburgh. The state road from Williamsburgh to Pittsburgh runs through the tract. It contains 430 acres, of which about 200 are cleared; upwards of 50 acres of first rate bottom, 20 of which are in meadow;



the whole in good repair and well watered. There are the premises three good



Dwelling-houses, and two Barns, two Apple and Peach Orchards, abundance of Stone Coal, and a good Mill-Seat.

☞ The tract will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. The terms will be made known by either of the executors, who reside near the land.
HUGH RIDDELL, }
WM. STURGEON, } Ex'rs.
BENJAMIN KELSO, }
October 13, 1829.—tf

NATIONAL HOTEL,

112 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL.

J. RIPLEY, formerly of the United States' Hotel, at Hartford, Connecticut, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above splendid establishment, which has undergone a complete alteration in painting and fixtures, and is furnished in the most modern style, with new and elegant furniture, beds, bedding, and mattresses, and is now opened for the reception of company. Private parlors are elegantly fitted up for ladies and gentlemen, travelling either for business or pleasure, and for men of business, particularly, its location affording advantages not inferior to any Hotel—and from the experience of the proprietor and his family, he feels a confidence in saying that the general arrangement of the interior will be such as to compete with any establishment in the city, and no exertions shall be wanting to render the stay of all its patrons perfectly agreeable. Oct. 16.—1m.

NEW BOOKS.

RECEIVED by late consignments from the east, and on sale, by *John D. Davis*, corner of Front and Market street, a general and valuable assortment of Professional and Miscellaneous BOOKS, which will be sold at reduced prices for cash.

Country Merchants and Teachers can be supplied with the School Books in popular use, and the Libraries of Professional gentlemen furnished with the New Works as they appear, at the lowest market price.

Just received, and on Sale as above.

The Atlantic Souvenir, for 1830,

Bound in embossed Morocco, with twelve engravings on steel, by the first artists.

Also, a variety of new and popular publications.
Pittsburgh, October 16, 1829.—3t

GUNS—GUNS!

JUST RECEIVED, on consignment, a case of double and single barrel GUNS, which are offered for sale very low, at B. DARLINGTON'S Hardware Store, No. 49 Market street.
October 13—1mo.

New Town of Tarentum.

THE Lots in the Town of Tarentum, will be exposed to public sale at that place, by the subscriber, or his agent,

On the third Tuesday of November next.

This town is situated on the Allegheny River and Pennsylvania Canal, and at the Aqueduct near Bull Creek. It is distant twenty-one miles from Pittsburgh, twenty-two from Kittanning, nineteen from Butler, and twenty-four from Greensburgh. The hills around abound in coal; there is already near the town, a Steam Grist Mill, a Saw Mill, Fulling Mill, and Carding Machine, and there is adjoining it, at the locks, a valuable water privilege.

The title will be made to purchasers by James Ross and John M'Donald, trustees appointed under a deed of trust, executed the 17th November, 1815.

TERMS OF SALE.

The Lots in the Town of Tarentum, will be sold for one third in cash, or, on giving approved security to pay the same, on or before the first of April; one third to be paid in one year from the day of sale,—the balance in two years from the day of sale, without interest, until the payments become due respectively. The ground not embraced in the town plot, to remain for future disposition. All streets, squares, and alleys, in the same, are hereby dedicated to public use, and for ever to remain open for the benefit of purchasers.
H. M. BRACKENRIDGE.
Oct. 20, 1829.—3t

The Editors of the Blairsville Record; Greensburgh Gazette; Butler Sentinel; Kittanning Gazette, will insert the above advertisement 3 times, and forward their accounts to Felix Negly, at Tarentum.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INSURE against loss and damage by Fire on all Stone, Brick or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Machinery, Engines and Furniture contained in them. Also on all Steam, Keel or Flat Boats that navigate the western waters and on their cargoes.

The subscriber having been appointed surveyor for that office is ready to make surveys of any of the above described property or vessels &c. within the city or vicinity and forward the surveys to the Agency at Cincinnati Ohio, where Policies will be executed. Apply at No. 99, Market Street.
CHARLES PLUMB,
Surveyor.
Pittsburgh, September 14, 1829—w6mo.

FOR SALE,

THE BASSENHEIM FURNACE, together with a suitable quantity of LAND, situated near Zelienople, Butler county, on the Connoquinessing Creek.

The Furnace is worked by a Steam Engine, in complete order.

For further particulars and the terms, inquire of *Neville B. Craig, Esq.* or *Mr. Charles L. Volz*, Pittsburgh, or *Mr. P. L. Passavant*, Zelienople.
July 28—w3m.

5000 *lbs. SPAN. SOLE LEATHER,*

1000 LBS. COUNTRY do. do.
1000 lbs. SKIRTING
20 doz. UPPER
30 hhds. Kentucky LEAF TOBACCO
50 bbls. N. O. SUGAR
70 bbls. Prime and Mess PORK
Received on consignment, and for sale by
H. MACSHANE,
Oct. 23—3t *No. 80 Front street.*

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE assortment of superior *ivory handled KNIVES and FORKS*, in sets; Nut Crackers, silver and plated Butter Knives; plated Tea and Table Spoons; plated Casters and Candlesticks; Astral, Stand, Chamber and Liverpool Lamps; superior Mantel Ornaments, &c. &c.
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth & Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, July 21—wtf

The Adelphae Seminary,

THIS institution, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, is delightfully situated in Allegheny, and, as a proof of the healthiness of the place, there has not been, since its commencement, a single instance of serious indisposition.

The outfit required with each pupil is, a mattress, a bolster, two pair of sheets and bolster cases, with sufficient other covering suitable to the season, towels, brushes, combs, &c. and with respect to wardrobe, the selection to be made rather with a view to plainness than otherwise; but it is recommended to consult the principals on this subject, as *uniformity* in *style* of dressing is necessary to preserve harmony amongst the pupils.

TERMS YEARLY, to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$ 120,00.
The French Language, Drawing, or Dancing, each,	10,00.
Music,	20,00.

No pupil will be received over fourteen years of age, or for a less period of time than a year, unless by special agreement.

Physician's and Dentist's bills, washing, and other incidental charges, at the expense of the Pupils.

No deduction made for any time a Pupil may be absent.
Oct. 20—tf.

A Work is now in the Press, and will be ready for delivery to Subscribers and others, early in October, entitled

A TREATISE ON THE VINE,

Comprising a copious and complete dissertation on its culture, management, &c. and on the process of making Wine,—together with accurate descriptions and remarks on the properties of about 200 varieties of Grapes best suited for Wine and the table, with a careful arrangement of the synonymes.—A Topographical list of all the most celebrated Vineyards throughout the World, and particularly of those in the different Departments of France, and the mode of culture pursued in those of most note.—This Work will comprise all the important information contained in the *new edition of Duhammel*, published in 1825; also that contained in the *Nouveau Cours Complet d'Agriculture*, edited by Members of the Royal Institute of France; together with such additional information as is found in the Works of Rozier, Chaptal, Jullien, McCulloch, Forsyth, Speechly, Berneaud and other Authors of authority.

BY WILLIAM PRINCE,
Proprietor of the Linnæan Botanic Garden, near New York, Vice President of the New York Horticultural Society; C. M. of the Linnæan Society of Paris, of the Horticultural Societies of London and Paris, and of the Imperial Society of the Georgofili at Florence; Honorary Member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, &c.

N. B.—The Price of this Work will be $1 25, or $1 to those who pay in advance.
New York, August, 1829.

Also, was published recently by the same Author, a Short Treatise on Horticulture, pp. 206.—Embracing descriptions of about One Thousand species and varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Bulbous Flowers, Green-house Trees and Plants, &c.—Price one dollar. For sale by
LUKE LOOMIS & Co.

Catalogues of the establishment may be obtained of the subscribers, who will also receive orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Bulbous Roots, Greenhouse Plants, &c. We are authorized to add, "in the Catalogue for 1829, the prices of Fruit Trees, &c. has been much reduced from former ones"—and that Mr. Prince will also *add, gratis*, as many plants in value as will pay the transportation from New York to Philadelphia.
LUKE LOOMIS & Co.
Oct. 20.—3t. *Agents.*

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops*, as agents for the Messrs. *Crosbys*. The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G. Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamin, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville: Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O;) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingshurgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞ Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia*, and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore*. Each bottle contains 45 doses—price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of
DR G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh.
May 5, 1829—1yism.

Caution to the Public.

MY property is advertised for sale by the Sheriff, at the suit of Mahlon Rogers. The debt of Mr. Rogers was long since paid, and this advertisement is without his consent or direction. Persons designing to bid, will therefore take notice.
WILLIAM C. MILLER.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 19, 1829.—3t

Clothing Store, &c.

ELIAS M'LEAN, No. 2, St. Clair Street, (the street leading to the Allegheny Bridge, and next door to Mr. Isaac Harris' store,) has on hand a very general supply of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, consisting in part of fine and superfine cloth and cassinett Coats; cassimere, cassinett, and bangup Pantaloons; silk, velvet, valentia, and swansdown Vests; Roundabouts, Warmuses, Comforts; plaid and camblet Cloaks: Drawers; Pee and Box Flushing Coats; Cravats, Pocket Hdkfs. A large supply of heavy Winter Clothing, and a small assortment of DRY GOODS, Domestic Muslins, &c.

ALSO,

Broad Cloths, Cassinetts, and Vestings, Fur Hats, Shoes and Boots:

All of which he will sell off cheap for cash.

☞ *Greensburgh Money* will be taken in this store on favorable terms.
Pittsburgh Oct. 13—4t.

CITIZENS' CANAL LINE

OF STEAM BOATS AND BARGES is now running DAILY, (Sunday excepted) between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; through which, Passengers are conveyed in the elegant Barges, drawn by six horses, in two hours. The comfort and convenience to passengers of a water to a land conveyance, (to say nothing of the novelty and grandeur of the Canal, which is the greatest work of the age) make this the most desirable route between the two cities.

The Proprietors of this Line, thankful for the liberal patronage already bestowed on them, are determined to merit the continuance of it by rendering every facility, accommodation and comfort to their Passengers.

The Philadelphia, Captain Crocker, leaves the intersection of Light and Pratt street, at six o'clock, A. M. Fare as usual.
HENRY WRIGHT, Agent,
No. 3 Light-street Wharf.
All baggage at the risk of the owners thereof.
Oct. 2.—6t

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL a number of BUILDING LOTS, adjoining my late residence in the vicinity of Pittsburgh—A plan of the same may be seen, and terms made known by calling at No. 12, corner of Market and Front street.
GEORGE MILTENBERGER.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 28—tf.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER.
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.
Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

SADDLE TREES.

THE subscribers will be regularly furnished with SADDLE TREES, of a good quality, at reduced prices.
SAM'L. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of 4th and Wood sts.
July 17.—4mo.

COTTON AND WOOLLEN Machinery.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at No. 24, Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where they have fitted up their shop in a superior stile with the most approved tools; and that they are now ready to receive any order in their line. Also TURNING LATHES, of various descriptions, and many other kinds of tools, will be made and finished to order.

F. A. Bemis recently came from Massachusetts, and has been for many years engaged in the building of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, and has had access to the principal shops in the eastern States where he has acquired a knowledge of the most approved machinery now in use. We solicit a share of public patronage, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to give perfect satisfaction.

Application can be made at the Machine Shop, or to Messrs. L. & P. Peterson, on the corner of Market and Front streets.
F. A. BEMIS & CO

☞ Having a contract for cotton machinery now on hand, persons desirous of examining the work, can have an opportunity by calling at the machine shop.
F. A. B. & Co.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1829—eptf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,	
HENRY HOLDSHIP,	
WM. B. FOSTER,	
PETER MOWRY,	Commis'ners.
WM. PORTER,	
WM. ARTHURS,	
JAMES BROWN,	

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

Cheap Hardware.

THE subscribers being about to remove from this place, are selling off their stock, comprising a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c. for cash or approved acceptances. A large number of the goods are entirely new, having been imported into the city of Philadelphia only last month, where they were bought at the lowest possible rates. Country merchants and others, will therefore have an opportunity of making their purchases at very reduced prices, by calling on the subscribers, who are anxious to close their business forthwith.
JAMES H. CRESSON & Co.
67 *Wood-street, Pittsburgh.*
Sept. 11, 1829.—w8m

J. C. BUCKLEY,

Commission Merchant.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

TO RENT,

A BRICK HOUSE in Third, between Wood and Market Streets.
Inqure of
CHAS. H. ISRAELL,
Sept. 1.—tf. *Paterson's Row.*

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.
100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.
For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.
Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18, 1829.—tf

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

GREAT CURIOSITIES.

AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst wich are—

Two living *White Crows*; the *Emur*, or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger*, or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin*; *Coatimundi*; several *Monkeys*; *two living Porcupines*; *Porcupine Fish*; *Lobster*, 3 *feet long*; *Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.
August 18, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY OUT LOTS,

FOR SALE.

FOUR ACRES of LAND, which will be sold in four separate Lots, to suit purchasers, or the whole together. This ground is handsomely situated—it is one of the most eligible situations for a country residence: it is but one mile from the Allegheny Bridge, adjoining land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins. It is unnecessary to give a further description, as purchasers will have an opportunity of examining for themselves.

For terms of sale inquire of Robert Park on the premises, John E. Park at the Drug Store of John Hannen, Esq. or of Dr. Charles L. Armstrong, No. 81 Front street.
Pittsburgh, July 28, 1829.

NEW & FASHIONABLE
BOOT & SHOE STORE.

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS & SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are
Ladies' common leather, Morocco and lasting Boots,
Do colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do dancing and walking Pumps,
Do over Shoes—*not gum elastic*,
Do coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pitsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of good aquality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colored and Yellow Roans for Bootlining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.
Pittsburgh, Feb, 27, 1829—wtf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coalbanks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.
SCUDDER HART.
August 7, 1829—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh.
March 14.—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News INK, for fall and summer use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
June 6—wtf